### MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS.

The Proposed Change in the Indian Policy.

Mr. Morrison's Bill to Regulate the Collection of Revenue.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1876.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., from the Committee on
Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print
10,000 copies of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, Passed.

He also reported favorably from the same committee the resolution to print 4,500 copies of the annual report of Hayden's Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

Mr. BURNSIDE, (rep.) of R. I., said there was much injustice in this compulsory pilotage, as in the case of pilotage through Hell Gate, New York harbor, there was a discrimination made in favor of citizens of New York. There were many coasting vessels which did not need any pilot in passing through those waters, and he hoped the subject would soon receive the considera-

tion of Congress.

Mr. Dorset, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the necessity of adopting proper measures to repair and maintain the concrete pavements in the District, to ascertain the cost to be paid by the United States and the District of Columbia respectively, and

report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Paddock, of Nebraska, called up the Senate bill for the relief of Albert Towle, Postmaster at Beatrice, Neb. Passed.

MRS. PITCH'S DIAMONDS. Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minhie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duty, a wed-ding present from the Khedive of Egypt. Mr. Morrill said the resolution of May 18, 1875, permitted the re-ception of this present by Lieutenant Fitch, but it did not provide that it should be admitted free of duty. He (Mr. Morrill) had drawn that resolution and imadvertently omitted the words "to admit the present free of duty." He had the permission of the Finance Com-mittee to introduce this bill, and he hoped it would be passed unanimously. The duties on this present would amount to much more than all the property of Mr. Fitch.

this bill go to the Committee on Finance in the regular way, and he hoped there would be a written report of it, so that whatever Congress could do it should do properly, and not have the bill made a precedent for

properly, and not have the bill made a preceded commething hereatter.

Mr. Conkline, (rep.) of N. Y., said the suggestion made by the Senator from Vermont was upon the presumption that the subject had not been canvassed by the Committee on Finance. The matter had been acted upon by the whole committee, save only the chairman, who, being a kinsman of those concerned, was not in the conference, and the joint resolution of 1875 was passed in pursuance of that conference. He (Mr. Conking) could not see how this bill could be made a precedent of a dangerous character. It was the purpose of Congress, by the joint resolution now on the passed in pursuance of that conference. He (Mr. Conking) could not see how this bill could be made a precedent of a dangerous character. It was the purpose of Congress, by the joint resolution now on the statute books, to do the very thing proposed by this bill. The draughtsman of that resolution madvertently united words allowing the present in free of duty. He could not believe any correct principle would be violated by what would be a niggardly proceeding on the part of Congress in refusing to pass the bill. He thought the earliest time that the bill could be passed was the best time to pass it. He hoped the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) would withdraw his objection and lot the bill pass unanimously.

Mr. Edmunds and he had not objected to the bill. He only wanted it to take the usual course of all bills. He had no doubt that he would vote for it cheer uilly when reported to the Senate by the committee; but rich and poor, high and low should all be treated alike in the transaction of the business of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would have reported this bill long ago, but he could not obtain the consent of the chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Sherman); every other member of the Finance Committee had consented to it. The necessity for passing the bill now arose from the fact that the present had been in the Custom House nearly two years and the laws required that all articles remaining in the Custom House nearly two years and the laws required that all articles remaining in the Custom House nearly two years and the laws required that all articles remaining in the Custom House nearly two years and the laws required that all articles remaining in the House two years should be sold at anction.

Mr. Bourwerth, trept, of Mass, called up the House

passed unanimously.

Mr. Boutwull, (rep.), of Mass., called up the House bill to authorize the Committee of internal Revenue to nesignate and fix the points at which the collectors and supervisors of the internal revenue shall hold their offices. He submitted an amendment to strike out "supervisors," so that the till should apply to collectors of internal revenue only. Agreed to. He then submitted an additional section aboutshing the office of Supervisor of the Internal Revenue from and after the 1st day of July next, and providing that the powers and duties of supervisors, except the power to suspend collectors and other officers, shall be conferred upon revenue agents, but the pay of such agents shall not be increased.

Mr. Saroker, (rep.) of Cal., said this was an important matter, and he must object to its consideration to-day.

Mr. Saroker, of California submitted the following:—Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President

Resolved, that the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese covernment to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and Chinas as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country.

Ordered to be printed and he on the table.

He gave notice that he would ask the indulgence of
the Senate to submit some remarks on the resolution at

the Senate to account and are also as a carly day.

Mr. Goldfurwartz, (dem) of Ala., introduced a bill to authorize a survey for ascertaining the feasibility of cutting a deep channel from the lower bay of Mobile to the city of Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Com-

authorize a survey for accertaining the feasibility of cutting a deep channel from the lower bay of Mobile to the city of Mobile. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LEGAL TENDER OF COIR.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar authorized by the bill to be coined a legal tender for any amount and also receivable for customs duties, and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of lawful standard be fixed at litecen and a half (15-y) to one. He said he proposed that silver should be a legal tender for all amounts and for all contracts, both public and private, and also receivable in payment of duties at the Gustom House. He was aware of the feeling it one section of the country against this plan, and he knew he would subject himself to very unkind remarks in some parts of the land on account of his views. He argued that silver was a legal tender in accordance with the constitution, and that its introduction into the money system of this country would be beneficial. The question of what should be a legal tender was of more importance in this than in any country in the world. All over the country there was a strinkage of values. The scarcity of money was felt by every class except one. Labor was unemployed, and any proposition to infuse hie fint to the present condition of aliairs might be considered of importance. The rapid coinage of silver and making it a legal tender he believed would soon have the effect of infusing new life and activity into the business of the entire country, and unless it was done the business of the country would go on from bad to worse. Silver had been a measure of value from the darken the tonstitution to say that gold alone shall be a legal tender. The public debt was legally payable in gold and silver. All acts prior to that year provided for paying our obligations in cells. and up to that ye

ent, in the nature of a substitute, for the above bull-dered to be printed.

Mr. Boorn (ind.), Cal., from the Committee on Pen-ona, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 505 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow a pension \$37 per month to soldiers who have lest both an arm d a leg, in lieu of the \$22 per month now allowed, need on the calendar.

The Senate then, at a quarter past four, on motion of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, April 20, 1876.
A bill was introduced by Mr. Lawrence to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. SINGLETON, (dem.) of Miss., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amend-ments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and moved that they be non-concurred in.

Mr. Young, (dem.) of Tenn., offered a resolution re citing the unsettled condition of the Mexican Republic and the many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborbood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the Presiden of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be able to enforce existing neutrality laws, to provent hostilities on the border, and to preserve the eaceful relations between the two countries; and also equesting the President to direct the General of the Army to proceed in person to the scene of the threat-ened outbreak, and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain peace and protect the honor and dignity of this government. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Care, (dem.) of Wis., offered a resolution, charges made in a newspaper report, affecting the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the the case of the bark Mary Merritt, seized in Mil-wankee in June, 1869, for a violation of the Customs

laws.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of Me, suggested that the charge should be made more definite and specific. He knew that Mr. Bristow desired and courted investigation on every subject with which his name was connected, and he (Mr. Haie) believed that such investigation would bring him out brighter.

Mr. Kasox, (rep.) of lows, desired Mr. Cate to insert in his resolution a provision that the investigation should be conducted with open doors, but Mr. Cate declined to so modify it.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House then took up the bill to transfer the Indian Burean to the War Department.

Mr. Coxum, (rep.) of Mich, opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the Bible.

Mr. Mills, (dem.) of Texas, advocated the bill in the interest of the white men of the fronter. He said that Algeria had onen governed exclusively by the military until 1811, and that France had only abandoned the exercise of military control after she had demonstrated by force that her laws had to be respected by her conquered subjects, and that still in the interior the wild nomadic tribes were under control of the sword of France.

quered subjects, and that still in the interior the wild nomadic tribes were under control of the sword of France.

Mr. Domins, (rep.) of N. J., opposed the bill as a representative of the Society of Friends, by whom one of the counties in his district was largely inhabited, and whom he culogized for their active Christian virtues, as displayed toward the Indians. He presented a memorial against the bill from the Society of Friends.

Mr. Chitriendes, (ind.) of N. Y., inferred from the tone of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) and from the campiles he cited that he was in favor of "giving the Indians hell." (Laughter.) The gentleman might be right, but he (Mr. Chittenden) thought that the country was not quite prepared to adopt that policy. By continuing the present system neither prayers nor shot were to be excluded. He was onndent that the proposed transfer was premature, and he hoped that it would be deferred. He was not prepared to say that it might not be wise in the future, but he was certain that it was very unwise at present.

Mr. Maginnis, (dem.) of Mon., advocated the bill. There were but two kinds of Indian battles—one where the troops surprised and killed the Indians and the other where the Indians surprised and killed the troops. If an army officer tailed in an expedition he was ridiculed and speered at, and if he succeeded he was villined as a barbarian and murderer. Why, then, should army officers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained no credit and no giory? Or why should settlers want a war in which they gained in the succeeded he was villined as a barbarian and murderer. Why, then, should army officers want a w

frauds.

Mr. HURLBUT, (rep.) of Ill., advocated the bill and said that the whole question was, in what manner the wild Indian tribes could be best and most justly controlled and governed. He believed that the only way to save the Indians from extermination was to break up the tribal organization and to govern them as all other uneducated classes are governed—by the demonstration of force. That was the only thing that the uneducated recognized and respected. Under that show of force all those advantages which might lead to educating the Indians to a higher point could come in. It he believed that the bill would in any way interfere with sound, genuine, Christianizing, civilizing agencies he would not vote for it. But it did not do anything of the kind. He disclaimed any desire on the part of the officers of the army to have the bill passed. They all knew that the duty would be inglorious and would subject them to abuse by the public press. If Congress cast the burden on them they would accept it as they would accept any other duty.

Mr. COMERS argued that the passage of the bill would be a reflection and reproach on the Christian denominations of America which had been invited by the government to undertake the wors of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The common history of the world was that the missionary who wants to succeed in his work among savage and barbarous peo, le must be unaccommended by

government to undertake the work of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The common history of the world was that the missionary who wants to succeed in his work among savage and barbarous people must be unaccompanied by the army and unaccompanied by the canteen.

Mr. Banning, (dem.) of Ohio, opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as one that would leave the matter in a worse condition than it now is. The transfer had been recommended by the gentleman's own committee—(Appropriations)—by the affiliary Committee and by a majority of the Indian Committee. He referred to the tact that in 1848 the cost of the Indians under the War Department was only \$874,000, while last year it was \$6,188,000.

Mr. Holman advocated his amendment, and said that he now offered it as a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Banning asserted that Mr. Holman's amendment, which merely substituted army officers for civil agents, would only save the amount of pay of the Indian employes, about \$180,000 a year, while the bill would effect a saving of over \$6,000,000 a year. The best men of the country, who had been heretofore opposed to the transfer, were now in lavor of it, because the present Indian system was all wiskedness, corruption and death. It had been said by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) that this was a republican measure. He (Banning) did not care whether it was a republican or democratic measure. It was a measure of economy and one that was demanded by every Delegate from the Territories, who knew most about it, and was only opposed by gentlemen from the East, who had not suffered as those had suffered who were contending here for the rights of the frontiersman and the rights of the Indians.

Mr. Holman's substitute was rejected.

Mr. Lawkekee, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the bill and declared that during the period that the ludian Bureau was under the War Department in the Indian service was a total failure. So sufer a salure had it been that in 1849 the Indians Bureau had been transferred to the Indian

Indiau agents, and spoke in advocacy of the amendment.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., favored the amendment as a measure of economy, and advocated the bill itself. He had no doubt that the discontent of the Indians arose from the fact that they were unjustly and dishonestly dealt with by the present management. He defended the army officers from any reflections made on them, and asserted that a more intelligent, upright class of men than army officers he had never met. Dishouesty he an army officer was the exception, and it would never do to beamirch such men with the intimation that dishonesty had recently been discovered among them. He believed that if this transfer were made there would be an abnual saving of millions of dollars.

ported it that they would report their action before many years.

Mr. Sparks, (dem.) of Ill., offered an additional section, providing for the administion to United State's citizenship of any lentian who may prove to the satisfaction of the Court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization and has for five years at least been able to support himself and family. But such indian shall not on that account forfeit his interest in the property of the tribe. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., the words "religious denominations" were substituted for the words "Writhman Churches." Without making any final disposition of the bill the House adjourned at twenty minutes past five P. M.

## A CONSULAR WAR.

Consul General of Hayti, Van Bokkelen, has been sumoriginal form the Committee on Penoriginal form the bill to amend section
for Revised Statutes, so as to allow a pension
remonth to soldiers who have lost both an arm
in lieu of the \$23 per month now allowed,
the calendar.

and the calendar form the Committee on Penmoned by Mr. Adolph Hirsch Lazare to surrender to
him the archives of the Consulate, as he holds both
commission and exequature to replace him. Mr. Van
Bokkelen refuses to acknowledge Mr. Lazare's claims
and alively time may be expected. A third consulate
the calendar.

Mr. Shernay, went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until Monday. REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

> [From the New York Sun.] New that Grant and his third term scheme are Now that Grant and his third term some are barried under a load of public execution there is a sharp and angry contest going on at Washington among the candidates for the nomination at Cincin-nati. It is really difficult to tell who leads the way, on account of the exaggerated and fanciful reports made

account of the exaggerated and fanciful reports made by the various aspirants or their next friends.

Mr. Blaine, who treats the Presidency as if it were an election for Alderman, has habitually claimed the greatest numerical strength among the machine dele-gates and sent out the most absurd reports through his organs, is fast declining and will soon be on the re-tired list. Ris failure to ask an investigation of the Arkansas bond matter has finished him with all re-

nist of Mr. Blaine, since both belong to the same school of politics, though Morton is vastly the su-

school of politics, though Morton is vastly the superior of the two in intellectual force and capacity,
has not gained ground. In the present temper of the
public mind there is no sympathy, outside of a limited class, for his extreme views and policy. Therefore he may be regarded as outside the probability of
being named at Cincinnati.

Though Grant affects neutrality as a mass for his designs, he is known to favor Mr. Conkling, and will
exert all his waning influence to secure the nomination
of one whom he regards in the light of a faithful
friend and an ardent supporter of his administration.
With the capital of New York and Pounsylvania to
bank on, Mr. Conkling's chances, under ordinary circumstances, would be more than good. But his following elsewhere is limited, and he encounters strong
prejudice in quarters that really owe him generous support.

ri. Mr. Bristow is the favorite of what might be called Mr. Bristow is the layorite of what might be called the sentimental class of republican politicians. This school of patriots write fine essays, indulge in exalted theories, preach reform, mount stemselves on high platforms, and generally end by subscribing to a Grant rund and voting the regulation ticket. They had Charles Franca Adams on the brant for a series of years, and now they have a spasm of Bristow. Their united force, with the editorial syndicate attached, could not control a delegation from Rhode Island or Delaware.

could not control a delegation from Rhode Island or Delaware.

The bitter war waged in behalf of these four rivals, which daily miensifies into personal crimination, has taken a form that is likely to exclude them all from the object of their ambition. The few prudent men who usually control conventions will, when the time comes, see the necessity of discarding every candidate in this category. They will allow cheap compliments to be wasted up to the moment when a compromise can be offered and adopted, amid the prepared enthusiasm of a manipulated body.

Who will be the compromise man? All the indications point to Governor Hayes, of Ohio, and for various conclusive reasons. He possesses the negative qualities, which in our system of politics are sources of strength. Le has been a respectable Governor and a clean-hander representative in Congress. He defeated Governor Allen hast fall and now modestly wears the laurels of that victory. His war record, like himself, is fair and creditable, without being in any way brilliant. On all the living issues he is conservative and not open to any exception as an extremist. He is not aggressive in ambition, and therefore has made no enomies. Less prominent than the principal candidates, they could all yield to him without being wounded by the success of a personal competitor.

Altogether, Governor Hayes is the very strongest

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Michigan is for Bristow. The West Point (Va.) Star is for, Joff Davis for Presi-

Baltimore Gazette:- "It is a fixed fact, we think, that the next Presidential election will be definitely settled in a few weeks at Cincinnati and St. Louis. The tale ich these two cities will tell will positively indicate the result in November.

re proud in having been the first journal on the Pacific past to present the name of Charles Francis Adams as possible candidate for the Presidency, and feel conflnt that he embraces all the qualities of honesty, firmdent that he embraces all the qualities of honesty, frim-ness and patriotism necessary to bring order out of the chaos into which Grantism has plunged us. Manly, straighforward and independent, with the quality of honesty added, what more could we ask in our President? Let us choose on the occasion of our contennial year a man who will be a fair prototype of our great Washington, and we will have done much to retrieve our almost ruined reputation at home and abroad." The Utica Observer praises the democratic party,

and commemoration should stand or fall on its own record. But we ask, in common fairness, that it be allowed a reasonable time in which to make a record Nobody who is not wilfully blind has falled to notice the steady growth during the past year of a healthy sentiment among democrats in relation to this finan-cial question. So general and genuine is this growth that it seems to be settled now beyond all reasonable

The Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin says:- "Our choice for the man 'whose nomination will spike the guns of Morton and Blaine' is David Davis, but, if the St. Louis convention nominates General Hancock he will be a good enough candidate for us. We will heave a vigorous sigh over the perversity of the Convention in not taking Davis, and will then take off our hat, give three cheers for Hancock, and go in with a vim to labor for his election. We consider General Hancock as one of the best men in the country. A military man, he has all the instincts of a civilian, and would bring to the Presidential office those qualities of mind and character which the proper administration of the government, just out of the hands of Grant, will so eminently re-

Boston Transcript teils us that it will be observed that the conference at New York will meet one month betion at Cincinnati. This was not an accident, but a premeditated circumstance, designed so that the Re. publican Nominating Convention may have before it all the elements for a wise decision as regards candidates. The signatures to the circular are those of men of weight and influence with the independent voters com-prising the strength of the republican party. The Denver (Ccl.) Tribune, in a burst of old-tashioned

writing, lets us know that during the administration of Washington there was no such thing as party politics. He associated men of opposing political beliefs in his Cabinet. And from Jefferson's time there was no change of administration till Jackson's inauguration. Each of the Presidents, from Madison to John Quincy Adams inclusive, was the regular designated political successor of the immediately preceding one. The Presidency curing that period was transmitted in regu-Presidency during that period was transmitted in regu-lar legitimate political succession, with all the certainty of an English landed estate descending, through the generations, from father to son. Hence there areas no occasion for removals for political reasons. John Quincy Adams is, indeed, said to have re-fused to remove men from office because they were working for Jackson's election. And John Adams might not have regarded politics or the claims and interests of party in making appointments to office. But the Adams family have always, as now, constituted general rule can be interred from the acts of two of its

### A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLAND'S "EMPRESS."

The Journal des Débats of April 6, commenting on the assumption of the title of Empress of India, uses unanswerable logic:—"Can it be considered assuring for the English monarchy," says this journal, "when such men as Lord Shaftesbury might say in open Parliament:—The people want to know what it all means; NO SEAT NO FARE.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REMARKABLE SI-LENCE-POWER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OVER THE HORSE CARS—THE BILL BEFORE THE

LEGISLATURE.

On the 9th of February last the following resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen:—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to inform this Board at his earliest convenience, how far, if at all, the agreements made between the city and the several city railroad companies have been affected by the operation of State laws, whether it is not legally in the power of the city authorities to compel such companies to provide seats for all whom they permit to cuter their cars, vide seats for all whom they permit to enter their cars, or forfeit the right to collect farca; also, if it is not within the power of the Common Council to compel such companies to reduce their farca from five to three cents from six to eight A. M. and from five to seven P. M. on each and every day, in the interest of the poorer or working people, who are compelled to ride on such cars in going to their work in the morning and returnate the exercise.

official routine and at a time when the almost intoler able system of "overcrowding," which has since continued, occupied a large share of public attention. It was then, as it is now, an easy task to furnish the was then, as it is now, an easy task to furnish the desired information, but the light that could have been thrown on the subject in February by the very liberally paid legal adviser of the Corporation would have accomplished much to enable members of the Legislature to act understandingly on the bill introduced by Mr. Killon, and which lan, and which was so suspiciously strangled when reported back by the Assembly Committee on Railroads,

Mr. Whitney, however, up to this date has not, as he is in duty bound, yet responded to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, though it is now approaching three months since it was passed; but in the meantime Mr. Killian has been in the city, and while here stated that

kidian has been in the city, and while here stated that he was in consultation with the Corporation Counsel on the general subject of the oppression endured by the community by the remorseless greed of the car companies. It was siter Kidian's exploit in allowing the "no seat no lare" measure to be killed that he made this statement.

A few weeks since a reporter of the Heralle waited on Mr. Whitney in order to learn the cause why he neglected to answer the inquiry of the Aldermen. No reason at all of a s. tistactory nature was given by the gentleman for his singular silence. He did, however, say that he had fully examined the subject, and that the only important matter he discovered was that the Aldermen, according to a decision of the Court of Appeals, had no authority to collect heense fees for the privilege of running cars, but it so happens that on this point no information was desired. The Corporation Counsel stated that he was ready at any moment to furnish his opinion as requested, and that it would be sent in at the next meeting of the Board. He failed to keep his promise, and has not yet, very strange to say, redeemed it.

The fact is, according to the agreements between the city and the car companies, the latter are bound to run their vehicles as often as public convenience may require, under such conditions as the Common Council may, from time to time, prescribe. The same

## CHEAP CABS.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR AGAINST THE SYSTEM-

The readers of the Hunald are aware that a very wordy contention has been going on between the privi-leged license holders and the Public Hack Owners' Association for the last two weeks as to how extortionate cab rates could be reduced, and on what basis the hacking system of this city could be reconstructed so as to afford relief to a much-abused travelling people. Promises, nay threats, of a submission of the whole been made by both parties, and each has liberally ventilated its opinions in the press as to how the vexed question might be settled; but nothing has some in the shape of practical reform. Indeed, none of the promises have been fulfilled, and the quarrel would almost seem to have died out altogether were it not for the carnestness of the citizens in general, who are determined that the abuses of which they have so long comseen made by both parties, and each has liberally ven plained shall cease. To this end private endeavors are tending, and citizens are laboring hard to induce capi-talists to start a line of cheap caps to supersede the expensive livery stables and stands now controlling new cabs to be inaugurated by the American District Telegraph Company, and it is hoped that they will soon be in operation. But Mr. Andrews, the President of Telegraph Company, and it is hoped that they will soon be in operation. But Mr. Andrews, the President of the company, who has charge of the preparation and completion of the arrangements for their establishment, has been ill for a short time; wherefore matters have been somewhat retarded. He is much better, however, and it is hoped that the new project will speedily be in operation. Accambile the present monopolists of the back business in New York are flattering themselves with the idea that, as in all former agitations of the question, they will be able to stave off new enterprises and deter energetic competitors from entering the field against them. They have thought that by meeting the objection of the people half way and suggesting the increase of mapectors or the orention of a cab commission they would nave been able to satisfy the majority and still continue in control of the business. But the great mass of the business men of New York thoroughly understand their object, and are not at all likely to agree to any such imifficient measures of roler as those proposed. In the first place, it is the general beliet that no good whatever would result from the increase of police inspectors, because the cab owners would contrive to get the men under their thumbs by an unfair exercise of political influence or by bribery, and in the second the appointment of a commission would only put in the hands on a few persons the management of a machine that could be swayed in any direction they wished, either for good or evil.

It is true that many individuals finally believe that one of the readlest remedies to be used in the present condition of affairs would be the creation of a new and effective corps of inspectors, whose duties should be to see to the proper condition of public vehicles and the prevention of extortion. They should be stationed at every public place of call in the city and be chosen from respectable classes. But this mode of reform would not in any way tend to be seen the rates allowed by city ordinanc

THE PARIS CAR SYSTEM

To the Editor of the Henald:—
The report of an interview in yesterday's Herald with a prominent livery stable keeper leads me to think that the "cheap cab" question is not entirely understood by those gentlemen and is my excuse for this letter. In the first place, cheap cabs would interfere little, if any, with their business as at present conducted, and by their adopting the plan of the "General Paris Cab Company" a desirable addition would be made to it. Such turnouts as they now furnish afference if not outle as reasonable in price as similar Paris Cab Company" a desirable addition would be made to it. Such turnouts as they now furnish are nearly, if not quite, as reasonable in price as similar establishments in London and Peris, and for calling, shopping, &c., would continue to be used by those who now use them. The great hasiness of the cheap cabs would come from those who now use the cars and stages, who would not think of paying \$2 to ride down town, but would readily pay lifty cents. I have seen no allusion to the Paris Cab Company above alluded to, which, I think, furnishes the best model for us to pattern after. This company has I,000 numbered cabs in the streets of Paris, besides which they furnish handsome turnouts by the year, week or day. When these turnouts become shabby the vehicles are numbered and placed on the street stands. In this way they continue the two branches of the business to advantage, and I think the same plan could be adopted by our large stable keepers here. The cheap cabs should be numbered conspicuously, and the silly pretence now often made here that they are not cabs, by concealing the numbers as much as possible, should be done away with. In regard to the style of vehicle I think the London "four wheeled" would not be a success, being cramped and uncomfortable. The hansoms might be, from their comparative novelty, but I think the tastes of our people are more French than English, and that the coupes and Victorias of Paris would be preferred in the end. Yours, truly,

New York, April 20, 1876.

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RAPID TRANSIT ON LONG ISLAND.

The rapid transit question is attracting considerable attention on Long Island. The want of direct communication between the city of Brooklyn and the town of Huntington, which is commonly known as "the garden spot of Long Island," has long been experienced. To meet this garden want as the popular garden spot of Long Island," has long been experionced. To meet this ever growing want, as the population on that side is rapidly increasing, a company has
been formed to build a narrow gauge railroad. The
line, which will commence at the foot of North Thirteenth street, Eastern district, will run through Maspeth, Winfield, Newtown, Fluxing, Bayside, Hempstead, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor
to Huntington. A ferry will connect the forminus of
the route with the foot of Twenty-third street, Fulton
ferry and Wall street, Now York. The estimated cost
of the road is \$800,000, and it is expected to be in runing order by the close of the summer. It is not true
that either George Law or Commodore Vanderbilt has
anything to do with the project.

### "OUR LOST CLIENT."

A CHAPTER OUT OF THE HISTORY OF RALSTON, THE IMPRISONED BOND FORGER.

News was received in this city yesterday that the great bond forger, Walter A. Stuart, alias Walter Ralgreat bond forger, Walter A Stuart, alias Walter Rai-ston, alias Walter Sheridan, now a prisoner in the Tombs, has been guilty of great frauds in Colorado. The information comes from Rucker Brothers, of Kan-sas City, who write as follows to Detective Pinkerton:— "Last October Walter A. Stuart arrived in this city from Rosita, Col., where he had been engaged in the bank-

ing business with Colonel J. R. Boyd, now of this city. While here ne represented that he owned an interest in the Pocahontas mine at Rosita, and that a mob of miners had ordered him to leave Colorado. He em-ployed us to look after his interest in a suit pending at Canyon City, Col. We have been doing the best we could for him in his absence. When he left here he went to Omaha, and wrote to us that he was then going to sell some property in Michigan. After that we received a letter from Baltimore, directing us to address letters to Smith K. Bunting, care of W. E. Wood E Co., southwest corner of Baltimore and Eutaw trreets, Baltimore. We wrote repeatedly till last February, but got no answer. The next thing we knew of him was his arrest. In Denver he sailed under the name of Walter A. Stuart. It is very likely he passed under the name of Smith K. Bunting at Baltimore. Colonel Boyd, of this city, who was in partnership with Stuart, lost largely by the association. We are obliged to you for the photograph of our jost cilent.

"RUCKER BROTHERS."

The Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Col., states in a recent number that Walter C. Sheridan, alias Walter a Stuart, first appeared in Colorade in 1872, with a large number of letters of introduction and a very passible and reas. The letters of introduction were doubtless

Sheridan, alias waiter a Stuart, first appeared in Colorado in 1872, with a large number of letters of introduction and a very pausible address. The letters of introduction were doubtless forgeries. He had a wife, a very stylish, sweet mannered woman, and a son named waiter. They were received by the best families hoe as welcome gueets. Stuart bought some land from H. C. Brown, on Sherman avenue, and built a house there at a cost of about \$12,000. His early garden truck found its way into hotels and restaurants all round the country. Stuart attending to the huckstering, and podding vegetables about in a wagon. He was fidgoty and nervous, and never looked a man long in the eye. Later on he became a director in the German Bank at Denver. His 100 shares in that institution are now covered by attachments. He then opened a small bank at Rosita, of which he was President. It wasn't a very heavy institution, and it didn't last long. Stuart and Boyd engaged in a rascally scheme to "jump" the Pocahontas Mine, and the upshot of that was a mob and a riot, in which the notorious Major Graham was killed, and which was followed by Stuart's and Boyd's forced flight from the locality, and shortly from the Territory. Boyd was last heard of in Kansas. Stuart, after the rumpus at Rosita, quietly sold out his home and garden, and, without saying "good by" to his most intimate friends, skipped out of the country. He was atterward heard of at Kansas City, where, it is said, he employed a man to get \$10,600 on a certificate of deposit on the Rosita Bank, his own name being signed to the paper as President. This little game didn't work well and he went on East. This was last tail.

## A CENTENNIAL JOKE.

Superintendent Walling was somewhat startled yesterday morning by receiving the following despatch from No. 243 West Twenty-ninth street:—

To G. W. Walling, Superintendent of Police:—
I want protection. A mob at my place. Help me.
P. LOWENTHAL

"This is extraordinary," muttered the Superintendent, as he telegraphed to the Twentieth precinct to get official information. Soon the answer came that some wag had inserted an advertisement in a morning paper for seventy-vive men and ten women to go to the Centennial at \$1.75 per day. Several hundred applicants had througed the store of Mr. Lowenthal, whose signature was appended to the bogus advertisement, and hogrew hoarse in proclaiming that he did not want any holp. Males and females of all sizes and ages flocked about his doors, all anxious to go to the Contennial, and despite all be could say they still lingered around until, in despair, he telegraphed for the police. Lowenthal says he is not naturally bloodthirsty, but if he ever meets the loker some undertaker will have a job.

To first Editor of the Bealds:

To all who remember the course of events in the Forrest divorce case there is nothing surprising in Mrs. Sinclair's querulousness toward her faithful counsel. She owes to Mr. O'Conor the public belief in her untarnished reputation. But it was against his advice that she again went on the stage, and from that rebellion Mr. O'Conor was no doubt led to helieve that rebellion Mr. O'Conor was no doubt led to helieve that the again went on the stage, and from that rebellion Mr. O'Conor was no doubt led to helieve that was against him as she ought at all times to have done as ner trusted adviser and benefictor, and that she treated him as if he were only her hired counsel. Nevertheless, the publication of Mr. O'Conor's views and his appeal to the Bar Association to sustain him as absolutely right, brings before the public two very important questions:—

First—Is the position of counsel only that of a hired help? The Bar in England, France and Germany repudiate such a degradation of the profession to the level of a trade. Fancy Secrates, Demostheurs, Cicero, Scarlett, and all the other heroes of the Bar, charging interest on counsel fees, or admitting speculation for puy out of what can be made on the other stage. Admitting that under decisions of our courts there is a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it honorable to stand on a legal right to recover, is it TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

CORSETS AND CUSTOMS.

APPRAISER KETCHUM'S INVESTIGATION CON-CLUDED-ANXIETY OF DEALERS AS TO THE RESULT-EXPERIENCE OF A. T. STEWART &

Yesterday the examination was continued in the General Appraiser's offices, corner of Hubert and Washington streets, of the merchants whose invoices of German woven corsets have lately been undergoing a revaluation by experts in the trade. Messra Dieckerhoff, Raifleer & Co. of No. 481 Broome street, S. Wormser & Co. and L. Schiele & Co. were the three firms represented, and they made a final argument in favor of the liberation of their seized goods and against some of the statements of the experts. General Ketchum, head of the Appraiser's department, told the Hxmain reporter that the inquiry might be considered concluded as far as his department was concerned, and that the report would be at once made and submitted to Collector Arthur for his decision.

The General would not state what were the conclusions. The General would not state what were the

The General would not state what were the conclusions reached by himself, and Mcrebant Appraiser Constable and everybody seen by the reporter at the Custom House pleaded ignorance. Yet some of the evidence given during the examination was procured by the writer, and it certainty seems to indicate that a combination of German manufacturers of woven corsets with American importers did exist. But it also seems to show that some of the manufacturers proved recreant to the trust reposed in them by the importers. It was believed when the corsets now in the public store were seized and held for respiralsoment that no basis for their valuation could be procured here. But within a few days A. T. Stewart & Co. have furnished estimates of the value of the various grades, which will, it is asserted by importers outside of the alleged ring, be accepted as true by the customs officials. Stewart & Co. purchased, through one of the firm's European houses, weven corsets from one of the manufacturers in Germany, alleged to be piedged to sell goods only to American ring importers. This might prove that the talk about a "corrupt combination" was bosh, if it were not for the fact that A. T. Stewart & Co. having purchased and imported the corsets at the lowest cost possible to them, were afterward informed by certain firms, exclutraordinary. Several grades of corsets invoiced to the importers at 22 marks (\$5 24) were declared by the buyers for Measrs. Stewart & Co. to be worth 31 marks (\$7 39), 27 marks (\$6 44) and 33 marks (\$7 86.) Others, invoiced at 25 marks (\$6 96), were declared to be worth to importers 40 marks (\$9 54), and in one case a sample invoiced at 75 marks (\$17 88) was uppraised at 120 marks (\$28 62). Thus it was determined by the experts of A. T. Stewart & Co. that the imports had been undervalued in each grade at an average of about 10 marks (\$23 33). When a report of this was made to Mr. Stewart he ordered his experts to reduce their valuations at an average of a per cent, saying that some importing houses can pugchase to better advantage than others, and that the fact should be taken into consideration.

It is reported that nothing was known of this action on the part of Stewart & Co. until the schedule of fravoice valuations, appraisements and reduced appraisements was presented to General Ketchum, the Appraiser, and his coadjutor, Mr. James M. Constable, the Merchant Appraiser. It is also said that the schedule caused the greatest astonishment and chagrin among the so-called ring importers.

The announcement of the conclusions of General Ketchum and Mr. Constable are awaited with auxiety. It they should declare that the corsess now in the public stores are invoiced at an undervaluation proceedings will be begun to compel the payment of proper duties not only upon them but upon numerous other lots that have been imported during the past five or any years.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE-THE TOMPKINE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a potition, offered by Mr. Morris, from South street merchants asking for a hearing as to the Brooklyn Roads and Bridges. The petitioners objected to the construction of the bridge, which is not high enough to admit the passage of a sparred vessel of any considerable size, and they declare that they are now raising a War to give permission for the construction of the work. Among the signers are W. D. Morgan, Charles H. Marshal & Co., R. P. Buck & Co. and B. Metcaif

A numerously signed petition from the members of he Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, asking the Board to force the Department of Parks to abate the nuisance in Tomptins square, was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The ordinance relative to the sprinkling of sand on the street car tracks was summed so as to enable the companies to use sand all the year, and permit the companies to use sand from November 1 to April 1 of each year.

A petition from residents of the Fourth Senatorial district, protesting against the use of the Battery by the New York Elevated Radroad Company, was presented by Alderman Bryan Reitly, who moved that the Board disagree with the report of the committee which some weeks ago reported against any action being taken in the premises. The motion to disagree was lost, and the further consideration of the subject was laid over. A resolution was offered and adopted calling upon the Park Department for all the papers and information they had on the subject.

A resolution asking the Comptroller to pay C. S. Grafulla \$206 for music furnished at the reception of King Kalakana was adopted.

The Mayor sent a message, accompanied by a resolution permitting the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph companies to lay four tubes three feet below the pawement from their main office, corner of Broad way and Liberty, and No. S Broad street, through Broadway and Wall street, and thence to the corner of Pearl and Whitchall streets. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Buildings. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

MKEAG'S JUDGMENT.

# M'KEAG'S JUDGMENT.

The Comptroller yesterday notified the Corporation Counsel to take an appeal to the General Term, with a view of reversing the judgment obtained by John H. Starin, Jr., as assignee of the excise claim of McKeag for \$380,000.

## MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The book of annual assessment for real and persons property will remain open for revision and correct until the 30th inst. After that date parties cam

until the 30th inst. After that date parties cannot secure reductions on their agreesments.

At the Exchange salesrooms to-day at eleven o'clock, by order of the Dock Department, the right to collect wharfage on vessels lying at certain piers will be sold. The list of piers includes eight on the North River, eight on the East River and two on the Harlem River.

The Fire Department call for bids until Wednesday next for 12,000 tons of coal and fifty cords of wood.

On Saturday of next week the Department of Charities and Correction will open bids for a vast quantity of groceries, provisions, hardware, &c.